

where the old fashioned method of treatment is followed.

Dr. Pettey regards alcoholism as an acute toxemia and proceeds along lines to neutralize this toxic condition of the blood. He uses normal salt solution per rectum up to the point of tolerance. Also gives a pint of normal salt solution under the skin sufficiently often to keep the blood vessels filled to their limit. This has the effect of diluting the toxins and furnishing the heart with sufficient fluid to lessen its overworked condition very materially lessening the number of pulse beats per minute. It further supplies the brain with a less toxic blood which in itself helps to lessen the irritation causing the delirium. Also assists in the secretion of urine. Epsom salts are given by mouth in two ounce doses frequently repeated; this causes large watery stools, causing a practical washing of the blood.

Calomel is given in five grain doses every half hour for four doses. Spartine sulphate is given in two grain doses hypodermically repeated in four to six hours. This specific medication is largely original with Pettey and has the benefit of strengthening the heart muscles and assisting the kidneys. As we all know how hard it is to produce sleep in these cases it is here where the originality of Pettey is manifested. He has abandoned the old trails and blazed new ones with the result that he uses the alkaloid gelseminine in 1/25th grain doses hypodermically every two hours until the patient either goes to sleep or ptosis becomes too pronounced which is an indication to stop its use. Ordinarily patients are put into a profound sleep within twelve hours after the commencement of the use of gelseminine and awaken with a much clearer mind and far less delirium. In my experience with this treatment, patients become rational within 48 hours, and these cases are brought to a short termination.

This book can be heartily indorsed and recommended to any one desiring information on the method and treatment of alcohol and drug addictions.

R. E. B.

Anatomy, Descriptive and Applied. By Henry Gray, F. R. S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons; lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital Medical School, London. New (American) edition, thoroughly revised and re-edited, with the ordinary terminology followed by the Basle Anatomical Nomenclature, by Edward Anthony Spitzka, M. D., Director of the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy and Professor of General Anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Imperial octavo, 1502 pages, with 1225 large and elaborate engravings. Cloth, \$6.00, net; leather, \$7.00, net. Lea & Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1913.

The steadfast admirers of Gray's Anatomy will receive a genuine thrill of pleasure when they examine the eighteenth edition, which has just been issued by the publishers. The author and publishers state that the work has been thoroughly revised and re-edited. Descriptions of undue length have been curtailed, and many difficult passages in the text have been clarified. The whole book is thoroughly organized in its headings and the sequence of subjects. The new nomenclature and that still in common use have been introduced in a manner rendering the work universal in the prime essential of terminology.

The two preceding editions were disappointing, on account of the hurriedness and carelessness with which the text was put together and the proof-reading done. Facts were given at times without proper correlation or sequence. In certain sections, an absence of uniformity in treatment was manifest. This state of affairs caused numer-

ous students and teachers to turn wholly to Cunningham, Piersol, Morris and others.

The rehabilitation of this favorite work is a definite step towards having a real American Anatomy, and we may congratulate ourselves upon its appearance.

The illustrations have been improved—some omitted and many others added, there being seventy-six more than in the preceding edition. Two colored figures have been borrowed from Szymonowicz and added to the chapter on development of bone. In the chapter on osteology, most of the illustrations of the bones have the points of ligamentous attachment outlined in blue; the figures of the skull as a whole and its sagittal section have the several bones in different colors. The figures showing the manner of development of the bones give the epiphyseal cartilages and epiphyseal lines in blue also. Upon the outlines of the appendicular skeleton, the areas of muscular origin and insertion are given in red and blue respectively.

McCallum's account of the arrangement of the ventricular musculature of the heart has been followed. Mall's account of the same has not been mentioned, although published in 1911 (*Amer. Jour. Anat.*, Vol. II, No. 3, p. 211). A fuller account of the auriculoventricular bundle of His has been given than in the preceding edition and an illustration giving a schematic representation of it has been added. The "constant bursa" or lubricating mechanism described by Curran (1909) has been mentioned.

The chapter on arteries would have been greatly improved had the illustrations showing the relation of the large vessels to the surrounding structures been made from carefully selected frozen sections, in place of the round circles with the names printed on four sides. The latter have served their purpose and should give way to more modern and improved methods. Figures 431 and 432 (the latter being numbered 435 through typographical error), is a beginning which was begun in an earlier edition and should have been continued throughout.

The question of vascular variation could have received more attention and to the advantage of the surgeon.

One of the great needs of not only Gray's but most Anatomies is a better and more complete series of illustrations of sections of the brain-stem and cord. The transverse sections should be selected from different and most important levels, arranged serially and not widely separated in the text. It is very gratifying to find that figures 642, 643, 645 (wrongly numbered 646), 646 and 647 have been added, and constitute a beginning in this direction. Schematic and diagrammatic figures are very useful for elucidating obscure points and should be retained. Great help would have been rendered if illustrations of Miss Sabin's models of the reconstruction of the brain-stem of a child had been introduced. They are valuable for giving the three dimensions.

The reviewer believes that a limited number of carefully selected bibliographic references should be added at the end of each chapter, rather than as foot notes. Such lists encourage students to refer to the original papers cited in the text.

The chapter on the Surgical Anatomy of Inguinal and Femoral Herniae, and Perinaeum have been omitted from the end of the book. The facts will have to be looked up in the descriptive text and under Applied Anatomy. This chapter was very useful and convenient for the student when working upon these important and difficult regions.

The characteristic clearness of the text and general character of the previous editions are retained.

The subjects of Embryology, Surface Form and Applied Anatomy have not been neglected.

A few typographical errors have been noticed. The above criticisms will indicate that the book is yet far from being ideal, but no more so than other Anatomies. Each work usually excels in the treatment of some particular subject. The improvements are marked and the author and publisher deserve great praise for the excellent character of this edition. It is to be hoped that each succeeding edition will approach nearer to the goal and without any more retrogressions.

F. E. BLAISDELL.

ORANGE COUNTY'S NEW HOSPITAL.

In September the contracts were let for a new county hospital for Orange County, to be built on the county farm at West Orange. It is estimated that the complete building will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000; it is to be of reinforced concrete, two stories in height, and the design is very pleasing.

BUBONIC PLAGUE; ANOTHER HUMAN CASE.

Another case of bubonic plague in a human subject occurred in Contra Costa County in September; the patient, a man, died in the county hospital on September 11th. The last previously reported case of human plague occurred in June of this year and was that of a Japanese woman in San Benito County. It is announced that \$40,000 has been appropriated by the Federal Government to continue actively the anti-plague work in this state. It is quite right that this work should be done by the Federal authorities and paid for by the Government, for the plague-focus of California is a national and not a local problem.

CONGRESS OF SURGEONS.

The fourth of these huge "congresses" will be held in Chicago during the week beginning November 10th, and a most elaborate and extensive program has been prepared. The events of the evening sessions are here published and from them it can be seen that many surgical stars are to be heard from. The Journal has already called attention to the fact that these "congresses" are not unmixed blessings. It is all right for the trained surgeon to hear some great man describe some complex operation in a few moments of time, or to see him perform it, but there will be hundreds of untrained "surgeons" (and possibly some "fellows of the American College of Surgeons") who will be misled by the apparent ease of the great-man operator and will attempt to do the same thing—with disastrous result to the patient.

Program of Evening Sessions.

Presidential Meeting, Monday, November 10th, in Orchestra Hall.

Edward Martin, Philadelphia: Address of retiring president.

Inauguration of President Brewer.

Brief addresses by presidents of the National Medical Societies.

George Emerson Brewer, New York City: A New Method of Pyloric Closure in Gastro-enterostomy.

Harvey Cushing, Boston: A Report of a Series of 150 Gasserian Ganglion Operations. Discussion by John B. Murphy, Chicago.

Tuesday, November 11th, in Orchestra Hall.

Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, London: Title of paper to be announced.

Herbert J. Paterson, F. R. C. S., London: The Operation of Gastro-jejunostomy and the Principles Which Should Determine Its Use. Discussion by Carl Beck, Chicago.

John B. Deaver, Philadelphia: Gastric Hemorrhage. Discussion by A. J. Ochsner, Chicago.

Wednesday, November 12th, in the Gold Room, Congress Hotel.

Professor Doctor Krönig, Freiburg, Germany: The Radio-Therapeutic Treatment of Benign and Malignant Tumors. Discussion by Howard Kelly, Baltimore, and C. J. Gauss, Freiburg, Germany.

Roswell Park, Buffalo: On the Relation of the Ductless Glands to the Work of the Surgeon. Discussion by Dean D. Lewis, Chicago.

John F. Binnie, Kansas City: Some Uses of Fat in Surgery. Discussion by Jasper Halpenny, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Cancer Meeting, Thursday, November 13th, in Orchestra Hall.

Thomas S. Cullen, Baltimore: (a) Report of the Cancer Campaign Committee of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America. (b) The Diagnosis of Cancer of the Uterus.

Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams, New York City: Publicity Through the Lay Press.

Edward Reynolds, Boston: Publicity and Education Through the American Society for the Control of Cancer.

Frederick R. Green, Chicago: Publicity and Education Through the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association.

Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, Newark: The Educational Value of Cancer Statistics to Insurance Companies, the Public, and the Medical Profession.

James Ewing, New York City: The Relation of the Pathological to the Surgical Diagnosis in Cases of Cancer.

William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minnesota: Cancer of the Stomach and Colon.

C. J. Gauss, Freiburg, Germany: The Radio-Therapeutic Treatment of Carcinoma.

Joseph C. Bloodgood, Baltimore: A Very Recent Investigation of the Outcome of the Cases of Cancer Recorded in the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Surgical Pathological Laboratory. (Lantern Demonstration.)

Friday, November 14th, in the Gold Room, Congress Hotel.

Hugh Cabot, Boston: The Diagnosis of Lesions of the Upper Urinary Tract. Discussion by Arthur Dean Bevan, Chicago.

J. M. T. Finney, Baltimore: Fourteen Years' Experience with the Operation of Pyloroplasty. Discussion by E. Wylls Andrews, Chicago.

Charles H. Mayo, Rochester, Minnesota: A Summing Up of the Goiter Question. Discussion by George W. Crile, Cleveland.

FLEXNER'S MENINGITIS SERUM.

Flexner's serum, for use in influenzal meningitis, can be obtained free of charge on application to Dr. W. T. Cummins, pathologist to the Southern Pacific Hospital, or to Philip King Brown, Union Square Building, 950 Post street. Evidence of microscopic proof of the diagnosis should be submitted with the request, except in emergencies. The statement made before in the State Journal seems to have been overlooked in several cases by people who have communicated with the Rockefeller Institute.